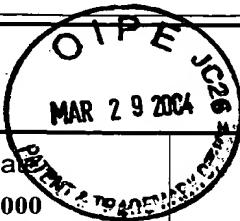


## TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF (Small Entity)

Docket No.  
026.00101

In Re Application Of: Joseph Vinetz

Serial No.  
09/579,383Filing Date  
May 26, 2000Examiner  
P BaskarGroup Art Unit  
1645

Invention: Plasmodium Sp. Chitinase

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

Transmitted herewith in triplicate is the Appeal Brief in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on:  
**August 26, 2003**

Applicant is a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27.

A verified statement of small entity status under 37 CFR 1.27:

is enclosed.  
 has already been filed in this application.

The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is: **\$165.00**

A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.  
 The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in this application to a Deposit Account.  
 The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0772

*Karla M. Weyand*  
Signature

Dated: March 26, 2004

Reg. No. 40,223  
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I certify that this document and fee is being deposited on 3/26/04 with the U.S. Postal Service as first class mail under 37 C.F.R. 1.8 and is addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

*Karla M. Weyand*

Signature of Person Mailing Correspondence

cc:

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 Typed or Printed Name of Person Mailing Correspondence

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MAR 29 2004  
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

026.00101

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Joseph M. Vinetz )  
Serial No.: 09/579,383 ) Examiner: P. Baskar  
Filed: May 26, 2000 ) Art Unit: 1645  
For: PLASMODIUM SP. CHITINASE )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
)

**APPEAL BRIEF**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Applicant hereby submits the appeal brief in triplicate for the above-identified patent application.

**I. Real Party In Interest**

The real party in interest is the assignee The Board of Regents of the University of Texas System. The assignment was recorded at reel/frame 011173/0105 on October 10, 2000.

**II. Related Appeals And Interferences**

There are currently no other appeals or interferences known to appellant, the applicant's undersigned attorney or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by the decision in the pending appeal.

**III. Status Of Claims**

Claims 1-46 are pending. Claims 1-12, 23, and 24 and 46 are rejected. Claims 13-22 and 25-46 are withdrawn (after Supplemental Amendment is entered).

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**IV. Status Of Amendments**

An Amendment under 37 CFR § 1.116 was filed with a Certificate of Mailing dated August 21, 2003. According to the Advisory Action dated September 9, 2003, the Amendment was not entered. A Supplemental Amendment under 37 CFR § 1.116 was filed with a Certificate of Transmission by Facsimile dated December 16, 2003. The status of this Supplemental Amendment is unknown. Claims as amended by this Supplemental Amendment are shown in the Appendix.

**V. Summary of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule (Specification, page 4, lines 5-6)

**VI. Issue**

Whether claims 1-12, 23, and 24 are properly rejected in view of the Supplemental Amendment.

**VII. Grouping of Claims**

Claims 1-12 and 24 stand or fall together. Claim 23 does not stand or fall with claims 1-12 and 24.

**VIII. Argument**

A. Issue 1: 1-12, 23 and 24 are properly rejected in view of the supplemental amendment.

The rejection of claims 1-2 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Sim et al., Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology 34:127-134(1989) ("Sim") is respectfully traversed.

Sim does not disclose an isolated and purified nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Plasmodium falciparum*

chitinase. As defined in the present specification on page 14, lines 26-30, isolated refers to nucleic acid which has been separated from an organism in a substantially purified form (i.e. substantially free of other substances originating from that organism) and to synthetic nucleic acid. Sim does not disclose an isolated and purified nucleic acid. It is the position of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") that the claims are read broadly. However, as specifically stated in Manual of Patenting Examining Procedure ("MPEP") 2173.05(a), the meaning of a term should be apparent from the prior art or from the specification (emphasis added). The claims should be given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. (Id.) (emphasis added). When the specification states the meaning that a term in the claim is intended to have, the claim is examined using that meaning. (Id.) As clearly stated in the specification "isolated" refers to a nucleic acid which has been separated from an organism in a substantially purified form. Accordingly, Sim which does not disclose an "isolated" nucleic acid, cannot anticipate the claims of the present application. The rejection, therefore, should be withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 1-3, 6-12 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Vinetz et al. PNAS 96:14061-14066 (1999) ("Vinetz") is respectfully traversed. Vinetz was published in the November 23, 1999, edition of PNAS. The present application was filed on May 26, 2000, claiming priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Nos. 60/136,508 and 60/180,051, filed May 28, 1999 and February 3, 2000, respectively. As indicated on page 2 of the outstanding office action, the present application has a priority date of May 28, 1999. Claims as presently pending are entitled to this priority date. Accordingly, Vinetz is not available as prior art against the claims of the present application. Therefore, the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 1-12, 23, 24 and 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 (first paragraph) for lack of written description is respectfully traversed in view of the amendment.

The rejection of claims 1-12, 23, 24 and 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 (first paragraph) for lack of enablement is respectfully traversed in view of the amendment.

The rejection of claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 (first paragraph) for lack of enablement is respectfully traversed in view of the amendment.

The present application, as filed, indicates to one of ordinary skill in the art sufficient guidance and direction to make and use an isolated polynucleotide encoding a plasmodium falciparum where the polypeptide has at least 95% amino acid identity with SEQ ID NO:3. In particular, on page 17, line 1 to page 20, line 3 of the present specification, methods of determining amino acid identity and sequence homology are defined. One of ordinary skill in the art, using the information contained in the present specification, as filed, could without undue experimentation determine whether two amino acid sequences, when optimally aligned, have amino acid identity of a particular percentage (See specification, pg. 19, lines 1-14). Further, one of ordinary skill in the art could, without undue experimentation make such polypeptides. It is well within the ordinary skill in the art to make conservative substitutions while retaining the functional properties of the polypeptide. It was well within the level of skill in the art to replace one amino acid with a substitute amino acid having similar chemical properties such as charge or polarity to retain the properties of the protein. Further, it was well within the level of skill in the art to test the proteins for the properties of the signal peptide without undue experimentation.

For example, multiple amino acid substitutions can be made and tested using known methods of mutagenesis and

screening. These methods, known prior to the filing date of the present application, relate to procedures for simultaneously randomizing two or more positions in a peptide, selecting for functional peptides and then sequencing the mutagenized polypeptides to determine the spectrum of allowable substitutions at each position. Other known methods for determining amino acid substitutions include phage display or region-directed mutagenesis. These mutagenesis methods can be combined with high-throughput screening methods to detect the activity of cloned, mutagenized proteins in host cells. Mutagenized DNA molecules that encode active proteins can be recovered from the host cells and rapidly sequences using modern equipment. These methods allow the rapid determination of the importance of individual amino acid residues in a peptide of interest. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have to unduly experiment to produce the claimed invention based on the information provided in the present application.

It is the PTO's position that it is unclear what sequences are embraced by the claim 23 (office action, page 6, paragraph 8). As discussed above, it was well within the ordinary skill of the art, at the time the application was filed, to make, without undue experimentation, the claimed sequences, i.e. those having 95% sequence identity using the methods set out in the specification. Thus, those skilled in the art would not be at all unclear as to what the claims cover. The PTO also indicates that the specification fails to teach what critical nucleic acids can be modified (outstanding office action, page 8). Applicants assert that such disclosure is not required. In order for the application to be enabling, the specification must teach one skilled in the art how to make the full scope of the invention (MPEP 2164.01(a)). A working example or reduction to practice is not required (MPEP 2164.02). Some experimentation may be required

to practice the invention, as long as the experimentation is not "undue" (MPEP 2164.06). A extended period of experimentation may not be undue if the skilled artisan is given sufficient direction or guidance (Id.). A considerable amount of experimentation is permissible, if it is merely routine (Id.). Accordingly, the one of ordinary skill in the art (who routinely modify amino acids in a polypeptide and test to determine if the polypeptide has retained the biological activity), with the information contained in the application as filed, were enabled to practice the full scope of the invention.

In view of the foregoing, applicants submit that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

March 26, 2004

Date

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Karla M. Weyand  
Signature of Person Mailing Correspondence

Karla M. Weyand  
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Appendix:

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 wherein said nucleic acid is deoxyribonucleic acid.

3. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2 wherein said deoxyribonucleic acid is cDNA.

4. An isolated and purified nucleic acid molecule wherein said nucleic acid molecule has a nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes an amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 wherein said nucleic acid is ribonucleic acid.

7. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 6 wherein said ribonucleic acid is mRNA.

8. An oligonucleotide complementary to at least a portion of the mRNA of claim 7.

9. A cell comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 8.

10. An expression vector comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 8.

11. The expression vector of claim 10 wherein the

expression vector is selected from the group consisting of a plasmid and a virus.

12. A cell comprising the expression vector of claim 10.

23. An isolated and purified nucleic acid molecule encoding a *Plasmodium falciparum* chitinase, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a first amino acid sequence having at least 95% amino acid identity to SEQ ID NO:3.

24. A DNA oligomer which hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule of claim 4.